The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 14.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.

The Financial Situation Reviewed by Senator Sherman.

Another Plan to Resume Specie Payment.

The Conversion of Notes into Bonds Advocated.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1874.

SENATE.

Petitions.

Numerous petitions were presented asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate the manufacture and sale of alcholic liquors. Referred.

Mr. ALLISON presented a petition of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, Chicago Board of Trade, and others, in relation to the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa. Referred.

Busts of Chief Justices.

Mr. HOWE, from the Committee on Library, reported favorably on a bill appropriating $2,500 for busts of the late Chief Justices Taney and Chase for the Supreme Court room. Passed.

Sale of Government Property at Harper's Ferry.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution instructing the Attorney General to communicate to the Senate all information in his office relative to the sale of all Government property at Harper's Ferry, and pending suits in regard thereto. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Finances.

The consideration of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee was resumed, and Mr. SHERMAN addressed the Senate. He argued that specie was the only true standard of value, and no other could be established. Bills of exchange, drafts and promissory notes were used in settlement in commercial cities, as specie was too heavy for transportation. In England, where a specie standard of value is zealously maintained, only two per cent. of the commercial settlements are in specie. Great Britain and France recognized the importance of maintaining their paper at a specie value, and performed it, while the United States recognized this duty and refused to perform it. The only reason why national banks had not paid their notes in coin was because the United States did not so redeem its paper. If the United States was out of the way, with its depreciated paper money, the national banks would have to redeem their notes in gold. Congress is bound, both by public faith and good policy, to bring our currency to a specie standard. He read from an act of Congress to strengthen the public credit, and said the United States by it gave a pledge to redeem these notes in coin. Without referring to the decision of the Supreme Court, he quoted his argument on that pledge clause. That pledge was to redeem these notes at the earliest practicable period in coin. How have we redeemed that promise? Congress made the promise in response to the public voice, and I say to you, with sorrow, that Congress has done no single act the tendency of which is to advance our paper to a gold standard. Four years have passed away since then, and a dollar in greenbacks is worth no more than it was in March, 1870. These were facts, although it might be painful to discuss them. The Congress of the United had done no act the tendency of which would lead one to suppose that the promise was to be redeemed. Four hundred millions of the public debt had been paid—a debt not yet due—and not a single dollar of the debt due had been paid. We were living now in daily violation of the pledge, made by Congress, and had actually added to our currency since the act of 1850. On June 30th, 1869, the legal tenders outstanding amounted to $356,000,000. On the 1st of January last, they amounted to $378,451,339 or an increase in this form of security of $22 481,-595. The fractional currency, which in 1869 amounted to $27,568,925, now amounted to $48,554,792, being an increase of over $21,000,-000. And again, the national bank circulation had been increased from $299,789,006 to $339,-881,000, making the total increase of currency over $81,000,000. He argued that it had been practicable during the last four years to advance our notes to a specie value. If not, when would it be? Should the redemption of the pledge be postponed until the public debt be paid? One-tenth of the amount of money which had been used to create the public debt not due would have brought the country to specie payment. This thing of postponing the fulfillment of a promise could not be longer maintained with the view of reducing the public debt. If we postpone redemption in order to pay the public debt, it will be many long years before this consummation, most devoutly to be wished, can be reached. If the inflationists wanted one hundred millions more now, how long would it be before they would want an other hundred millions? Men would always be in debt and always be demanding an increase of currency. Where would it stop? Just where our ancestors stopped at the close of the revolution. He regarded it as the crowning achievement of the Government that just after the close of the war it redeemed all its obligations. The present is the time to stop and bring our currency to a gold standard. Every bond or note of the Government had been issued upon the sacred pledge that the interest and principal should be paid in coin. Had the provisions of the legal tender act been carried out, we would have returned to specie payment long ago. Many things had been done in times of excitement and peril, when the Government was in danger, which it would not be proper to do now. He was willing to take his share of the responsibility of those acts. He reviewed the financial policy of the Government since the war, and regretted the act of April, 1866, which deprived the holders of our notes from converting them into interest bearing bonds at par. More evils had resulted from that act than from any other act of our financial system. If in the first session of Congress, when Andrew Johnson was President, Congress had passed the funding bill, all the evils which have grown out of our disordered currency would have passed away. But the country was excited then. The question of the differences between the President and Congress, and the questions of civil war prevented any consideration of our finances. The act of April 12, 1866, was passed after an hour's debate, and it conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury powers never conferred upon any one man before. He next spoke of reissuing the legal tender reserve, and said he thought the spirit of the act of Congress was against the reissue thereof.

Mr. Boutwell said it had been absolutely necessary, during his administration, as well as during that of his successor, to draw on this reserve to maintain the public credit. The Attorney General had given an opinion as to the Secretary having the right to do so.

Mr. SHERMAN said he did not blame the Secretary of the Treasury, but he thought it would have been better for Congress to have taken action that would not have permitted the reissue of that fund. He reviewed the plans proposed for a return to specie payment, and said there was no doubt the most certain way to accomplish that end was by retiring the notes. But the trouble would be that a policy of contraction would so severe that the people could not stand it. The plan which he favored most was by taking some bond of the United States which in ordinary times is shown to be worth par in gold, and authorize the conversion of all notes into this kind of bond. He did not intend to commit himself to any particular plan, as he had no private opinion on the subject to be argued, but would review some of the benefits which the latter plan presented. It had been said that notes under such a plan would flow into the Treasury too heavily—not that he thought that objection a valid one, as the Government could use these notes in redemption of our six per cent. bonds. Every dollar of the five twenty bonds are now due and payable at the Treasury in coin, and by redeeming them as he proposed, it would be more advantageous than the operation now going on of funding them, which was being done at an expense of two per cent. to the Government. Of the many objections made to returning to specie payments, he thought the only one well taken was that resumption would be burdensome to the debtor class; therefore it would be necessary to take steps carefully and slow. He desired to see the return gradual, but thought now the best time to commence, as the panic had removed much of this cause. The people are now in debt less than ever before. Referring to the national banks, he said he had never been a friend of a national bank man. He would like to see but one system of circulation in this country, and that issued by the Government, convertible at the will of the holder into gold. He thought our national bank system a good one, as a good that no one who reflected a moment could be willing to go back to the old system. Another objection urged was that resumption of specie payment would contract the currency, but he believed that the people were beginning to understand this question of contraction. As the return to specie payment went on, and the currency contracted, the purchasing power of a greenback dollar would increase, and soon buy as much as a gold one. There was only one thing necessary to make our money equal to the best in the world, and that was to make it equal to what it promises to pay. Its purchasable power will then enter into the markets of the world like the Bank of England notes, purchasing anything. There had been much talk about the want of currency. The area of our country, as compared with that of England and France, etc., demanding more. It was not the area and population which demanded currency, but business, industry and productive enterprise. He reviewed, at some length, the history of the Bank of England, and the laws which governed it, and said it could not issue a dollar above the amount received by the deposits of Government security or gold on hand. Yet, in this country, we had issued twenty-six million dollars more than was allowed. One of the effects of a depreciated currency is to drive out of the country coin, therefore no considerable amount of gold could be kept in the country, unless hoarded in the Treasury. We have repudiated the standard value and set up a false one. When a cry of more money is made, he said: "Yes, more money, but more good money," and with a return to specie we will have more good money than any nation in the world. Take the average of our currency, about $772,000,000, and divide it among our population, and it will be seen that we have more money for every man, woman and child than any country in the world. He thought the plan of the gentleman from Michigan (Ferry) to issue $100,000,000 a bad one, and appealed to that gentleman to state in his candor and sincerity if he did not think it would depreciate our currency more. In the days of the rebellion, when the Government was in danger, people from all over the land gave their means to help save the Government, and so help him God he would never violate his faith pledged to them. Money is easier in New York than it has been for years to persons in business. He did not think the panic was a currency panic, but that it was caused by unproductive investments. Neither was it a bank panic, as only one or two national banks had failed, and in each instance it was caused by violation of the laws. He had been many years in Congress, during peace and war, and for one, he wanted to see the crowning triumph of the nation, the declaration that its promises are good, and then its wealth would increase.

Mr. MORTON said that the act of 1869, upon which the gentleman based his argument, provided that at the earliest practical moment the notes should be paid in coin.

Mr. SHERMAN says it is practicable now to redeem this pledge, and yet he does not propose to pay the notes in coin, but in a bond which is barely at par, and which fluctuates constantly.

Mr. WRIGHT said he desired to address the Senate on Monday upon the pending resolution.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

Government Horses in the District of Columbia.

Mr. SMALL asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire and report how many horses are owned and maintained by the Government in the District of Columbia, the expense and uses, and who uses them, and whether they are required for the public service, and also the carriages and other vehicles owned by the Government, and uses.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) objected.

Mr. KELLOGG suggested its reference to the Committee on Civil Service.

Mr. BUTLER again objected, and the resolution was not received.

Reimbursing Distillers.

Mr. DAWES, of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to reimburse distillers for the amount paid by them in procuring the meters by order of the Internal Revenue Bureau, but which meters were subsequently abolished by law. He asked the decision of the House as to whether such claims should be transferred from his and other committees to the Committee on Claims.

After discussion, the House refused to send the bill to the Committee on Claims, and it was recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Private Bills.

This being private bill day, a large number were reported. Most of them were referred to the Committee of the Whole, under the rule adopted a few days ago.

The House, at 3:40, adjourned. The session to-morrow will be for debate only.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Teams are crossing the Missouri river opposite Atchison, Kan., on the ice.

—The Spanish Government has thanked France for her conduct in the case of the Ironclad Numancia.

—A number of frame houses in Ottumwa, Iowa, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The loss is unknown.

—A negro named George Washington committed suicide in Wheeling yesterday by cutting his throat. The cause is unknown.

—A dispatch says that Senator Conkling has been informed that the President will nominate him for Chief Justice, and adds that he will accept.

—The commission of Caleb Cushing as Minister to Spain has not yet been received by the President from the State Department for his signature.

—Col. Peter T. Abell, President of the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad Company, and the founder of the city of Atchison, Ks., died in that city yesterday.

—The *North German Gazette* of yesterday says if the policy of France is made subservient to the temporal aims of the Papacy, the peace of Europe will be compromised.

—The political conflict in Austin, Texas, threatened to assume a serious aspect yesterday, but the latest intelligence says the troops have disbanded on both sides. There is much rejoicing among the people in consequence.

—The House Military Committe yesterday considered, without coming to a conclusion, whether they should continue the investigation or request the President to order a board of inquiry in the case of General Howard.

—There has been so much dissatisfaction at the manner 700 men recently employed by the city of Paterson, New Jersey, on streets, have worked, that it is impossible to raise the money to pay them, and the Aldermen have voted to stop work.

—In London, yesterday, as Hawkins, counsel for the prosecution, was leaving the court, he was mobbed by the friends of the Tichborne claimant. The police interfered in time to save him from their violence, and four persons were arrested.

—The report that the Pope would hold another consistory next month was erroneous. A consistory was held yesterday at which the final ceremonies of the installation of the recently appointed Cardinals were celebrated and a number of bishops appointed.

—James Freeman, who shot his mother last Wednesday night in Jersey City, coolly alleges that it was accidental. His sister, who was present, states that he deliberately took aim at his mother as she was leaving the room, and shot her dead on the threshold of the door.

—The old barracks on the Parliament Grounds in Ottawa, Canada, occupied by the Pacific Railway Company as an office, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday evening. All the plans and field notes connected with the Pacific surveys were burned. The loss will exceed one million dollars.

—A serious riot occurred at an election in Limerick yesterday. Two rival candidates of the National party are running, and a fight took place between their partisans. Knives and pistols were freely used and several persons wounded. The police came upon the grounds in force and put down the riot after arresting a number of participants.

—There was an exciting scene in the German Landtag yesterday. Herr Mallinckrodt, an Ultramontane Deputy, quoted a passage from a recent work of General La Marmora, alleging that Bismarck in 1866 discussed the cession to France of a portion of the Rheinish territory. Prince Bismarck arose and pronounced the statement an audacious and malicious falsehood.

—The *National Crop Reporter* publishes the final estimates of last year's crop of oats and hay in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. The estimated total production of oats in the States named in 1872 was in round numbers 192,300,000 bushels, and the falling off from this in 1873 is placed at ten and two-tenths per cent. Estimates of the hay crop give an average falling off of the crop in 1873, as compared with that of 1872, equal to six and one-half per cent, and makes the total yield last year in the above States nearly ten million tons.

STATE NEWS.

A CHESTER county hog bit his owner in the arm, and that arm will have to come off.

THE store of R. W. Henderson, at Hendersonville, is reported to have been robbed on the night of January 8th or 9th.

A BRADFORD county justice of the peace has been fined fifty dollars for marrying a couple aged fifteen and eighteen respectively.

A LADY of Johnstown presents herself a candidate for the school superintendency of Cambria county, under the new Constitution.

MRS. MAXWELL, wife of George Maxwell, of Fredonia, Mercer county, was instantly killed at that place on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Max well had driven to Joseph Bentley's for a load of hay, his wife accompanying him. They returned upon the load, and as they were driving into the barn-yard, one of the sled runners fell into a rut, throwing her backward to the ground. She struck upon her head, sustaining a severe fracture of the skull, about two inches above the left eye, from the effects of which she died in a few moments.

ONE day last week a bold and diabolical attempt was made to injure U. V. Mace, Esq., of Peckville, near Scranton. Some time during the night a knock was heard at the door of his residence, and he stepped to the door to answer it, and was confronted by two persons. They said they wanted a warrant for a fellow who had been guilty of sundry crimes. After they had got the attention of the squire, they seized and dragged him toward the open gate, where stood four accomplices. Owing to a desperate resistance, Mr. Mace made his escape without injury.

A serious riot occurred at an election in Limerick yesterday. Two rival candidates of the National party are running, and a fight took place between their partisans. Knives and pistols were freely used and several persons wounded. The police came upon the grounds in force and put down the riot after arresting a number of participants.

AN Englishman named Davis, who ingratiated himself about a year or so ago into the good graces of some of the Christian people at Cherry Tree, Indiana county, where he, either properly or improperly, assumed the role of a Baptist preacher and succeeded in forming quite a respectable congregation and in pushing almost to completion a very neat church edifice, was recently arrested, and is now being tried in Clearfield on a charge of seduction preferred by a young lady residing in that county. Davis, who is a married man and is the father of two or three children, acknowledges, it is said, the soft impeachment.

IN the case of Dixon, on trial at Johnstown for outraging a little girl nine years of age, last Summer, the jury failed to agree after being out twenty-three hours. The *Tribune* says it is not improper to state that a rumor is current to the effect that upon the jury retiring and casting their first ballot, they were evenly divided—six being for conviction and six for acquittal. At the time they were brought into Court they stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction. We may add that one of the gentlemen who holds the opinion that the prisoner is guilty declared that he would remain out for seven weeks before he would consent to acquit the prisoner. As the matter looks at present writing, the jury will disagree, and a new trial will be the result.

LINCOLN.

What Mrs. Lincoln Said to Mr. Herndon About Their Life in Washington, and Mr. Lincoln's Religious Views.

[Correspondence St. Louis Democrat.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 12, 1874.

I delivered a lecture in this city on the 13th day of December last, and to which or part of which, I understand that Mrs. Lincoln has taken some exception. I wish to state the exact truth in relation to this matter, so that the public may understand—know what to believe and who to believe.

About the year 1865 I finally determined to write the life of Mr. Lincoln, the tenderest, the kindest, best and noblest of men, ever doing and executing the good, the just and true to men in all the paths and walks of life. In fact, he was the patriot of patriots; and now, as such, he looms up against the deep blue among the grandest figures of the age. The quick failure of Lamon's Life of Lincoln—its speedy repudiation by the public, caused in part by its being tampered with about the time it went to press, and by its wrong and injustice done to the great dead—has only intensified my original idea to write the life of Mr. Lincoln. Let me say here, once for all, that I am not one of the authors of Lamon's Life of Lincoln. I never wrote a sentence or a word for the biography. I am quoted by Lamon, and to that extent I am responsible, and no further. It is probable that I never shall rest satisfied till I write the life. Having this determination to write the life of Mr. Lincoln, and having heard—say about one year after the death of the President—that Mrs. Lincoln had arrived in the city, and was stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, I called on her, and, after the usual running remarks about her health, etc., I made known my purpose and plans. I stated to her that I intended to write the life of her husband, and if she would consent, I should like to have some facts—a short history of herself to insert in the biography. She remarked to me, in substance, that it was not usual to mention the facts—the history of the wife, in the biography of her husband, further than to say that the two were married at such a time and place, and to which I replied: "That is true as a general rule, but then there are exceptions to this rule, and should be." At my special request, and after some argument, she at last consented to give me a short history of her life. I got a pen, pencil, ink and paper, drew up a small table, and became prepared to take down, as well as I could, the substance of what she said. She commenced as follows, which I took down with care:

"I was born on the 13th day of December, 1823, in Lexington, Fayette county, Kentucky. Am the daughter of Robert S. and Eliza Todd. Am the maiden name Eliza Parker. My mother died when I was very young. Was educated by Mme. Mentelle, a French lady, opposite Mr. Clay's. She was well educated; was French; spoke nothing else; scholars not allowed to. Finished my education at Ward's Academy. People from the North visited Lexington. Went to school here. I came to Illinois in 1837. Was in Illinois three months. Went back to Kentucky. Went to school two years after I first came to Illinois. I returned to Illinois in 1839 or '40. This was after Mrs. Wallace came out to Illinois.

"My husband intended, when he was through with his Presidential terms, to take me and family to Europe. Didn't in late years dream of death—was cheery, funny, lived in high spirits. He intended to return and go to California over the Rocky Mountains, and see the prospects of the soldiers, etc., digging out gold to pay the national debt. He and Sumner were like boys during the last days of the rebellion. They were down on the river after Richmond fell. They acted like boys; were so happy, so glad the war was over. Lincoln, up to 1865, wanted to live in Springfield, his old home, and be buried there. Changed his opinion—notion where to live. Never settled on any place particularly. Intended moving and travelling some.

"Mr. Lincoln was the kindest man and most loving husband and father in the world. He gave us all unbounded liberty. Said to me always when I asked for anything, 'You know what you want, go and get it.' He never asked me if it was necessary. He was very, very seldom ever indulgent to his children. Chided or praised them for what they did—their acts, etc. He always said: 'It is my pleasure that my children are free, happy and unrestrained by parental tyranny. Love is the chain whereby to bind a child to its parents.'"

"I have none of my literary scraps, poems, compositions, except I know the Shield poetry, which is as follows:

'Ye Jews harps awake. The A—S won,
Rebecca, the widow, has gained Erin's son,
The pride of the north, from Emerald Isle,
Has been wooed and won by a woman's smile.
The combat's relinquished—old loves all fought,
To the widow he'abound, oh, bright be his lot!
In the smiles of the conquest so lately achieved,
Joyful be his bride, widowed modesty relieved.
The footsteps of time tread lightly on flowers,
May the cares of the world ne'er darken his hours.
But the pleasures of life are fickle and coy,
As the smiles of a maiden sent off to destroy.
Happy groom! In sadness far distant from thee,
The fair girls dream only of past times of glee—
Enjoyed in thy presence—whilst the oft blarneyed store
Will be fondly remembered as relics of yore;
And hands that in rapture you oft would have pressed,
In prayer will be clasped that your lot may be blessed.

"CATHLEEN."

This piece of poetry to which Mrs. Lincoln referred, but did not quote, will be found in Lamon's Life of Lincoln, at page 259. It partly led to the Lincoln-Shield's duel.

Mrs. Lincoln continued:

"Mr. Lincoln had a dream when down the river at City Point, after Richmond was taken. He dreamed that the White House was turned up. Sent me up the river to see. Went. Met Stanton on the way down. Mr. Lincoln told me to get a party and come down, which I did.

"Mr. Lincoln found out that ——— was stealing, as he thought, the public moneys. Intended to turn him out. My husband placed great confidence in my knowledge of human nature. He had not much knowledge of men.

"Our expenses at the White House were about $1,000 per month. Breakfast at 9 o'clock A. M., luncheon at 2 o'clock P. M., dined at 6 P. M. Mr. Lincoln got up irregularly; saw the people; attended the hospital, &c., &c. He said he would turn Seward out when peace was declared. Hated Andrew Johnson. Once only Johnson followed Mr. Lincoln, when he said: 'Why is this man following me?'

"A letter of Mr. Lincoln's to me got out in the army. Mr. Lincoln was tender, etc. Our dinners cost us $500, for friends, diplomatic corps, etc. Sometimes there were twenty-four of the Todd connections or family at once at our table. ——— wife's conduct while in Washington was extremely bad.

"Mr. Lincoln had a kind of poetry in his nature. He was a terribly firm man when he set his foot down. None of us—no man or woman—could rule him after he had made up his mind. I told him about Seward's intention to rule him. He said: 'I shall rule myself by my own conscience, and follow God in it.' Mr. Lincoln had no hope and no faith in the usual acceptance of these words. He was a religious man always, as I think and believe. His first thought to say think—about this was when little Willie died—never before. He felt religious more than ever about the time he went to Gettysburg. He was not a technical Christian. He read the Bible a good deal in 1864.

"Mr. Sumner and Mr. Lincoln were great chums after they became acquainted with one another. They watched each other closely. Down at City Point once Andy Johnson followed us. Was drunk. Mr. Lincoln said: 'For God's sake don't ask Johnson to dine with us! No, don't, said Sumner, 'and I did not ask him.'

"I often said that God would not let any harm come to my husband. We had passed through five long years—terrible bloody years unscathed, so that I thought so. So did Mr. Lincoln. He was happy in this idea—was cheerful, almost joyous, as he got gradually to see the end of the war.

"I used to read newspaper charges—newspaper attacks on him. He said: 'Don't do that, for I have enough to bear—yet I care nothing for them. If I'm right I'll live, if I'm wrong I'll die anyhow; so let them pass unnoticed.' I would playfully say: 'That's the way to learn—read both sides.'

"Mr. Lincoln's maxim and philosophy were what is to be will be, and no cares (prayers) of ours will arrest the decree.

"I could tell when Mr. Lincoln decided anything. He was cheerful at first, then he pressed and compressed his lips tightly, firmly, one against the other. When these things showed themselves to me, I fashioned myself accordingly, and so did all others around him, have to do so sooner or later, and they would find it out. When we first went to Washington many persons thought that Mr. Lincoln was weak; but he rose grandly with the circumstances of the case, and men soon learned that he was above them all. I never saw a man's mind develop itself so slowly—his manners got quite polished. He would say to me, when I talked with him about Chase and those others who did him evil, 'Do good to those who hate you, and turn their ill-will to friendship.'" Sometimes in Washington, being worn down, he spoke crabbedly to men, harshly so, and yet it seemed the people understood the conditions around him and forgave."

—At Wilkesbarre, Pa., a meeting of delegates from the Wilkesbarre, Sugar Notches, Hartford and Plymouth districts, of the Miners and Labors Association, representing over three thousand miners, was held yesterday afternoon. A committee appointed at a previous meeting to wait upon the President of a recently formed and powerful coal organization, and make known to him the demands of men for an advance of ten per cent. over last year's basis, made a report. He said that he could not entertain any such demands. They adopted a resolution to adhere firmly to their demands for ten per cent. advance, and recommend all districts to effect a thorough organization at once. About 14,000 miners are now idle in these districts.

—The stage which left Malvern, Ark., at 11 o'clock on Thursday, the point at which travelers for Hot Springs leave the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, forty miles South of Little Rock, when within about five miles of Hot Springs, was attacked by a band of five highwaymen, masked, who took possession of the mail bags, valuables of the passengers and one of the stage horses, and then rode away. There were fourteen passengers on the stage. The robbers obtained about two thousand dollars.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

The "Contested Seat" Question in Senate.

The Progress of Business Under the New Constitution.

Time and Care Insured for All Legislation.

A Check in the House to Private Bills.

The Senate Votes Down the New Election Law.

Philadelphians Want Money for the "Centennial."

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 16, 1873.

A Dull Day.

This was rather a dull day, in both the House and Senate—the only business of any particular interest being the fate of the election law in the Senate. The new Constitution seems to act as a check already and there are fewer "little bills" and more attention is paid to general business.

SENATE.

The Senate met this morning at the usual hour, and the morning session was principally occupied with routine work. The only matters of general interest introduced were

Mr. GRAHAM's report from the Finance Committee,—being a supplement to the Centennial act to provide for assistance if the finances of the State will permit.

Transferring Loans.

Mr. RUTAN of Beaver, introduced a bill providing for the transfer of State loans and of those of the city of Philadelphia.

The Senate no Authority.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, presented a report from the Judiciary Committee, in reference to contested seats. The report set forth that the ninth section of the article on the Legislature in the new Constitution disposed of the provisions of the act of 1859, which authorized committees on contested seats, and that therefore a Senate Committee had no authority in these matters. This ninth section provides that "Each House shall judge of the election and qualifications of its members," which takes the matter out of the hands of any committee.

Mr. DAVIS of Philadelphia an act, to ensure the greatest safety in the transportation of explosive materials on railroads.

Mr. FLEMING of Fayette an act, requesting the conveyance of real estate under sale by execution or sales by trustees.

McClure's Bill.

The afternoon session of the Senate was taken up with the consideration of McClure's election bill.

The amendments, to which reference has been made, were all presented, and the bill was at last called up on its final passage.

Mr. MCCLURE spoke against the bill, saying in effect that it did not meet the requirements of the case. He, however, would vote for it under protest.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, spoke in favor of the amended bill, and argued that under all the difficulties of the case it was as fair as could be desired.

Mr. PLAYFORD, of Fayette, (Democratic), said that without having had an opportunity for consultation with his colleagues and constituents, he would vote for the bill because he believed at present it was the best that could be got.

The roll was now called by the Clerk and the members voted. The result was 14 yeas—18 nays.

The Speaker declared the bill lost.

Mr. MCCLURE then moved a reconsideration, which prevailed.

The Senate, however, took no further action but let the matter go over, and adjourned until Thursday morning.

HOUSE.

The Committees of the House as agreed upon yesterday were announced by Speaker McCormick.

The "Advertising" Bill.

The House then cleared the Speaker's desk of amendments and documents of a like routine character, when

Mr. BROCKWAY called up his advertising bill for a second reading.

Several minor amendments were made, not effecting its general purport after which the bill passed. Another day in the House and it will be disposed of.

A Dearth of Business.

At twelve o'clock the House was ready to adjourn.

Speaker MCCORMICK suggested a call of the House by Counties, in alphabetical order—the members to present any bills they might have as their districts were called.

The suggestion was adopted by the members and the call made, which developed an unusual dearth of business. There were responses from but seventy counties, numbering Allegheny, Blair, Columbia, Erie, Lawrence, Schuylkill, and Venango, and the bills presented were all of a minor character.

As a remarkable fact, it was noted that Philadelphia had no "little bill" that it was desirous to "get through," which is something unprecedented in that quarter.

Mr. MCCREERY, of Venango, presented an act to provide for a geological survey.

Mr. NEWMEYER, of Allegheny, an act establishing separate Orphans' Courts—as noted heretofore.

☞ For Latest Telegraphic Dispatches See Fourth Page.

CENTRAL TEA HOUSE.

Cash a Specialty.

BOTTLED GOODS.

Chow Chow	30
Mixed Pickles	30
Piccalilli	30
Anchovy Sauce	40
Halford Sauce	25
Lea & Perrin's Sauce	40
French Mustard	25
American Mustard	15
Gherkins	20
Ketchup, standard	15
"	25
Lobsters, pickled	25
English Salt	20
Queen Olives, Spanish	75
Pine Apples	75
Capres	20
Olive Oil	60
Tuscah Oil	40
Mushroom Ketchup	40
Walnut Ketchup	40
White Onions, English	25
Cooking Extracts, Knight's	25
Jellies, all kinds, goblets	25
" " tumblers	15
Preserves, all kinds	50

HENRY JONES,
205 Wylie avenue.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship and telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the Anchor line steamer Columbia at New York, Dutch line steamer Rotterdam at New York, Guion line steamer Wisconsin at Queenstown.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ RELIGIOUS—THE REV. J. W. MCNARY will preach in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. No service in the afternoon.

☞ FIFTH U. P. CHURCH—THERE will be Preaching in the Fifth U. P. Church, corner of Webster avenue and Washington street, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, and at 3 afternoon, by the pastor, S. B. REED.

☞ THE SEVENTH U. P. CONGREGATION meets in the SEVENTEENTH WARD SCHOOL HALL, on Fourth street, Sabbath, at the Hours of services: 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. W. H. ANDREWS, pastor. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

☞ NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGEN) CHAPEL, corner of Sandusky and Isabella streets, Allegheny. Sunday, 10½ A. M., Sermon on Matthew 6: 1-5, "Thy Will be done." At 7½ P. M., Lecture on "The Internal or Spiritual Sense of the Sacred Scriptures."

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Franklin and Townsent streets, Pittsburgh. REV. S. L. WILSON, D.D., Pastor, services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., except the second Sabbath of each month, the children's church at 3 P. M. taking the place of the evening service of that day.

☞ FOURTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, entrance between Grant and Ross streets. Rev. H. W. PEARSON, D. D., will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock. "Confession," and the Communion," and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. "Peace from Christ. Bible-school at 2. Adult Class by Dr. Pearson for males and females.

☞ In the matter of the petition of WILKINS TOWNSHIP, ALLEGHENY CO., PA., for the opening of a road.

☞ NOTICE.—DAVID CAMPBELL, an indentured apprentice, having ran away from me, all persons are hereby notified not to harbor said apprentice, and that I will pay the sum of six and one-fourth cents reward for his return to me.

JAMES B. LINHART.

NEWCASTLE, April 25, 1861.—SIR: I beg leave to tender myself to you in any capacity, however humble, in which it may be possible for me to contribute to the public weal in the present critical emergency. I have no desire to survive the overthrow of the Government of the United States. I am ready for any sacrifice to arrest such a catastrophe, and I ask only to be permitted to lay down my life in the service of the Commonwealth and Union.

I am, very respectfully,

C. CUSHING.

His Excellency, John A. ANDREW, Governor of the Commonwealth.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should most generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

E. H. SMITH, Inspector

BALTIMORE.

National Board of Trade.

BALTIMORE, January 16.—The National Board of Trade re-assembled this morning. It was announced that the Dominion Board of Trade had postponed its annual meeting until February 24th.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Executive Council to lay the subject of the existence of rocks and shoals at the mouth of the Detroit river before the National Government, and ask its immediate attention to the prompt removal of these obstructions.

The rules were suspended and a resolution adopted recognizing the great commercial and national importance of the Darien canal, and commending the enterprise to the favorable consideration of the people of the United States.

The first four resolutions of the report of the Committee on Transportation were adopted, and are as follows:

First. Railway companies engaged in the business of transporting grain in bulk should in all cases deliver the same quantity of grain as they receive, and that while it is believed that the common law governing all carriers would, if appealed to, enforce this principle, it is proper and desirable that the different State Legislatures should pass laws compelling its observance, thereby facilitating its enforcement by any individual aggrieved.

Second. That it is inexpedient for Congress at the present time to assume any pecuniary obligations or to make any appropriations in aid of artificial means of transportation.

Third. That while railway companies, like all other corporations, are under the control of and held responsible to the power which gave them existence, and may properly be checked in the exercise of any unjust or arbitrary powers, nevertheless experience has shown that it is inexpedient to seek by legislative enactments to fix rates of transportation.

Fourth. That the practical work of transportation being delegated by so many railway companies to special freight lines frequently leads to great abuses, and to an unnatural and unnecessary addition to the cost of transportation, and that railroads should either assume the direct control and responsibility of their own business, or leave it open to the competition of all freight lines that may undertake it.

The fifth resolution, in reference to the chartering by the General Government of any railway between the West and the seaboard, under proper restrictions, whenever private capital may undertake its construction, was next discussed.

Mr. Van Horn, of Kansas City, moved its indefinite postponement. After a long discussion Mr. Van Horn's motion was carried.

The following, the sixth and last resolution, was then adopted without debate:

Resolved, That the Executive Council be instructed to communicate by memorial to the Legislatures of the several States the recommendation respecting State legislation embraced in the foregoing resolutions, and, moreover, to urge the several constituent bodies in the different cities to use their influence to secure the adoption and enforcement of the principles herein enunciated.

Mr. Grubb, of Philadelphia, submitted the report of the special committee on revenue laws, which was adopted. It embodied the first resolution of the Boston Board of Trade bearing on this subject, and adopted by the National Board of Trade on Wednesday last, and in addition the following:

Resolved, That these evils are so great and are exerting so destructive an influence on the morals of trade that we respectfully ask Congress, in the name of the commerce of the country, to consider what modifications of the laws may be safely made.

Resolved, That the Executive Council present these resolutions to Congress in the name of the National Board of Trade, and to take such other means as may secure reformatory legislation.

The rules were suspended and a preamble and resolution adopted in reference to bills of lading. They claimed that up to the present time there had been no system of issuing bills of lading, and that there was no security for holders of bills, and that the National Board of Trade should memorialize Congress and the State Legislatures to enact such laws and regulations as will afford the necessary relief.

Mr. John Gano, of Cincinnati, presented three resolutions, all of which were adopted.

First. To amend the national banking law so as to take from the Controller of the Currency all discretionary power.

Second. That Congress be requested at the earliest possible moment to provide for retiring and destroying the fractional currency, and substitution of silver coin therefore.

Third. That as fractional currency is largely in excess of the needs of the country, that the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to redeem not less than ten million dollars thereof, beginning with the fifty million dollar issue, and pay out therefor one dollar notes.

Mr. Stevens, of New York, offered a resolution that the National Board of Trade urge upon Congress to establish an international commission, to which the Governments of all Central and South American States shall be invited to send delegates, to consider by what means commercial intercourse between them and the United States may be best fostered and increased, and their markets opened to American products, which was unanimously adopted.

Adjourned *sine die*.

PHILADELPHIA.

Meeting of Jay Cooke & Co.'s Creditors.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.—Although the details of the voting this morning of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. for a trustee and a committee to settle the estate will not be officially announced for several days, it is ascertained substantially that the following results have been reached. The unanimous decision is in favor of the holding the estate out of bankruptcy proper, and winding it up by a trustee and a committee of creditors. The vote has been unanimous for Edwin M. Lewis, President of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Philadelphia, as trustee. The only material difference of opinion among the creditors has been on the question whether the committee should consist of three, five or seven members. The choice seems to have been in favor of a committee of five, consisting of John Clayton, Isaac Mayer, and Robert Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, Charles P. Helfenstin, of Pottsville, Pa., and Joseph Brown, of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

☞ For Latest Telegraphic Dispatches See Fourth Page.

CENTRAL TEA HOUSE.

Cash a Specialty.

BOTTLED GOODS.

Chow Chow	30
Mixed Pickles	30
Piccalilli	30
Anchovy Sauce	40
Halford Sauce	25
Lea & Perrin's Sauce	40
French Mustard	25
American Mustard	15
Gherkins	20
Ketchup, standard	15
"	25
Lobsters, pickled	25
English Salt	20
Queen Olives, Spanish	75
Pine Apples	75
Capres	20
Olive Oil	60
Tuscah Oil	40
Mushroom Ketchup	40
Walnut Ketchup	40
White Onions, English	25

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
V. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¾.

CHARLES ASTOR BRISTOL, or "Carl Benson," as he was known in literary circles, died yesterday. He was a frequent contributor to magazines, and was an interesting writer.

THE New York Communists seem to have sorrowful memories of their Tompkins Square meeting. They say the Mayor promised to meet them, and in place of this sent the police to club them. They denounce all this as cowardly.

THE New York *Tribune* complains that the people should have voted against Greeley, who opposed Cushing's views, relative to the circulation of papers through mails, —and that Grant nominated Cushing to be Chief Justice. It forgets that the *people*, who opposed Greeley, also opposed Cushing.

GENERAL NEGLEY addressed the Mexican war veterans yesterday, in the Metropolitan M. E. church, Washington. The veterans called on President Grant, who, it will be remembered, also served through the Mexican war, and asked his co-operation in the measures they designed to bring to the attention of Congress.

THE Columbia Board of Trade, in this State, has addressed a petition to its member in Congress, Hon. A. H. Smith, requesting him to support Judge Kelly's bill in favor of an increased and elastic currency, and a national free banking law. We hope that from every city and town in this State similar petitions will be sent forward.

A COMMENTARY on Senator Schurz' assertion that now is the time to resume specie payments, is the fact that the holders of the five per cent. loan of 1858 are asking for payment, and refuse to exchange for the five per cent. twenty year bonds. In other words, the paper has matured, and the Government has not the gold with which to pay. Yet the demand is to resume.

THE report was current yesterday, that Senator Coakling is to receive the nomination for Chief Justice. We presume this will bring up the question of his legal right to accept a position, the salary of which has been increased by his vote. This out of the way, and we presume that the Senate will confirm him. Certainly all hope the nomination will not be made without this consideration being canvassed thoroughly.

THE Spanish steamer ram, "Arapiles" is having a hard time of it, cruising around New York harbor. Her trouble with the coal barge is remembered. Following this, she ran on a mud bank, but was released. Now, as a climax to her misadventures, she has been run on some rocks, and will not be gotten off, it is thought, without damage. Her officers are reported to have used tolerably energetic language, on the last occasion of trouble.

THE *Dispatch* surlily refuses to reciprocate compliments we have extended to it, and imagines it has a sweet revenge in quoting at us what we have said on various subjects. Bless its dear soul—all it publishes, and more, appeared first in our columns, and we know all about it. We have no objection to our neighbor supplying his entire editorial department from our columns if it can thus be made happy. But why it should dodge the compliment of *helping* to mould public opinion, is one of the mysteries we would like to have explained.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DIMMICK has decided that all Notaries Public must conform to the 30th section of the schedule of the new Constitution, which says: "All State and judicial officers heretofore elected, sworn, affirmed or in office when this Constitution shall take effect, shall severally, *within one month after such adoption*, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support this Constitution." Whether the 16th of December, the 1st or the 7th of January was the day on which the Constitution was *adopted*, may be a matter of interpretation. It will be wise for all concerned to prompt ly take the required oath, if they have not already done it.

IT has been suggested that the Cushing affair proves the wisdom of paying $75,000 for those rebel archives. Their value was long since proven, in the sums saved to the Government as against claims put in by persons claiming to have been loyal during the war, but who were thus proven disloyal. No one can tell the number of persons these claims scared away. They became a standing scarecrow in Washington to not a few men in the North who were very noisy and disloyal during the rebellion, but who now only frisk around the outer circle of public life, and occasionally growl. That these served to defeat Cushing is an established fact. Their value in this direction may be estimated as a considerable item.

HON. D J. MORRILL, of this State, has addressed a lengthy letter to Senator Scott, in favor of free banking, and a larger amount of currency. His entire plan embodies, 1. A new loan bearing interest at the rate of 3 65 per cent. per annum, equal in amount to the debt of the Government, in which the debt is to be consolidated, and which is to be the sole basis of banking under the national banking law. 2. The removal of the limits upon bank circulation, making the business of banking free to all who comply with the laws regulating it. 3. The prohibition of payment of interest on deposits by banks and the making of call loans upon pledge of collaterals; and, 4. Granting to the Secretary of the Treasury the power of authorizing the banks in case of emergency, to issue a definite portion of their reserves, substituting in its place bonds bearing 3 65 per cent. interest. The bill of Judge Kelly could be readily made to embody all these excellent points.

THE Centennial is receiving the most kind of recognition from Governors and Legislatures. Governor Parker, of New Jersey, says of it in his annual message, "It is time that the people should be made to understand and realize that the success or failure of the Centennial Exhibition depends upon present action. The arrangements for so grand an enterprise on so extensive a scale cannot be made in a day, a month, or a year. It is not wise for us to shut our eyes to the fact that the plan inaugurated by Congress to raise the necessary funds has not succeeded as was hoped, and that something must speedily be done to insure that result. To secure such an exhibition as the occasion demands the General Government must appropriate a sum of money sufficiently large to enable the Commissioners to proceed promptly and actively to carry forward their plans for the construction of the necessary buildings." The President and Congress are committed (implies the Governor) to this, and should appropriate largely, therefore, and should appropriate largely, therefore, and should appropriate largely, therefore

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
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M. W. Sackett, Saml A. Long.
John L. MacCONNELL, Solicitor

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grootzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Bugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Jan. 17, 1874.

A stereotyped expression,—"things are getting easier," fairly expresses the condition of the banks. Deposits accumulate, and demands for loans are light. One of the particular evidences of financial ease is found in the fact that the Escanaba Furnace, and other heavy institutions, reported in trouble during the panic, have obtained extensions, and are out of difficulty. A heavy manufacturing institution which, about two years ago, obtained an extension, will reach the expiration of its limit in February, but whether it will be prepared for settling day, we are not prepared at this writing to say. Among brokers, there is more money seeking investment than good paper seeking money. In the business quietude prevailing, there is less money than usual needed, but those who have good paper can get what they need. Much interest attaches, just at the present, to the course Congress will persue in relation to the currency. We were surprised, yesterday, to find even old and conservative bankers, favoring what will be equivalent to an expansion of the currency, coupled, however, with a proposition that the 4th of July 1876 be fixed as the time for resuming specie payments. The following, from the Superintendent of Banks, in New York, was suggested as a sample, and feasible plan of operations:

First: Let the Federal Government issue the circulation of the country.

Second: Circulation shall be issued only to banks duly organized under the laws of the State wherein located.

Third: Any bank so organized may, on the requisition of the State Department, which exercises supervisory power over it, receive as much circulation as it shall deposit United States bonds with the General Government to secure the redemption of its bills.

Fourth: The bills issued to one bank shall present the same appearance as those of like denomination issued to any other bank, except the imprint on the bills of the name and location of the bank, which shall indicate to what bank issued, and by what bank redeemable.

Fifth—All circulation so issued shall be redeemed by the bank to which it is issued, in specie, at one or more of the great money centers of the country.

Sixth—All bills to be sent in the first instance to the Banking Department or other State department authorized by law, in the several States, for registration before delivery to the banks.

Seventh—The organization, direction, and supervision of the banks, the rate of interest paid, and all the practical details of banking to be left to the legislation of the several States.

This is free banking, pure and simple. It permits any amount of currency that may be asked for on the basis of United States bonds. It remands, however, the supervision of the banks to the States. This we deem an unnecessary complication. But the plan illustrates how easily and securely the wants of the country can be met.

The stock market was characterized by rapid fluctuations, within a small limit,—the movements indicating doubt and uncertainty rather than any special purpose on the part of the operators.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Gold closed at	11¼	11⅛
U. S. 6's—1881—coupons	117⅜	117⅝
Do. do. 1881.	116¾	116⅞
5-20's 1867	116⅝	116⅞
5-20—1868.	115⅝	115⅞
1865	115⅝	115⅞
1865 N.W.	115⅜	115⅝
1867.	116	117
1868—coupons.	116⅝	116⅞
10-40's	113⅝	113⅞
7-30's—coupons	113⅜	113⅝
Currency 6's	114⅝	114⅞
New 5 per cents	102¾	103
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	104	103¾
Erie	5⅜	50⅜
R. H. & R.		5⅜
C. C. & I. C.	82½	83¼
Do. Central	68¾	68⅞
Do. preferred	74¾	75⅛
Michigan Southern	83⅞	84⅛
Do. Central	85	85
North Western Common	61⅜	61¾
Do. preferred	74	73⅞
Rock Island	106¾	104¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87	88
Pacific Mail	42⅜	41
Western Union Telegraph	78¾	77
Ohio & Mississippi	34¾	34
Union Pacific	94¾	94¾
Toledo & Wabash	34¾	34
Fortlen	12¾	12¾
Chicago and Alton	109	110
Illinois Central	93¾	93
Adams Express	49¾	49¾
American Express	56	56¾
U. S. Express	71¾	72
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	69	69
I. C.	103	99
Fort Wayne	91	91¾
Quicksilver		39
Canton	78	78
Hannibal and St. Joseph		73

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Thursday.	Friday
Penna. Central	48¾	48¾
Reading	56¾	56
United Cos. of N. J.	128¼	128
Oil Creek	18⅜	18
Lehigh Valley	59	59
Central Transportation	43¾	44
Empire dividend	66	66
A. V. R. R. 7's	89	93
Penna. scrip dividend	94¾	94¾

NEW YORK, January 16, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements amounted to $358,000. The custom receipts were $519 000. The dry goods imports for the week were $2 202 495. Money was very easy during the afternoon at 5@6. Sterling was active and strong at 484 for sixty days, and 487½ for sight. Commercial bills are scarce and sold up to 482¾. Gold sold up to 111⅝, and closed at 111⅝. The carrying rates were 4@6%. The clearings amounted to $51,000 000. State bonds were strong and dull. Governments were strong, active and higher. Stocks opened strong and advanced in some cases to the highest price of the season. At the first board Pacific Mail broke from 43 to 41⅝, which broke the whole market ½@1. After the second board this was partly recovered, but just previous to the close there was a rush to sell, based on rumors of a conflagration in Boston and destruction of the Lake Shore property. On these the market declined ¾@2. The greatest decline and pressure to sell was in Lake Shore, which touched 82¾. At the dual close there was a slight recovery. The principal features were Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Wabash, Union Pacific, and Western Union. The sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 180,000 shares, of which 28,000 were Western Union, 14 500 Union Pacific, 20,000 Wabash, 20,000 Pacific Mail, 46 800 Lake Shore, 12,000 New York Central, 7,700 St. Paul, and 5,800 Erie.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 117¾; 5-20s of '62, 116½; do of '64, 115¾; do of '65, 115¾; do new, 116; do of '67, 116¾; do '68, new, 116¾; 10-40s, 113½; currency 6s, 114¾.

Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 93; Tennessee, old, 69; do new, 70¾; Virginia, new, 46; do old, 41; North Carolina, 33¾; do new, 18.

Stocks.—Quicksilver, 39; Western Union Telegraph Co., 77; Quick-silver, 37; Adams Express, 49¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 69; American Express, 77; Pacific Mail, 41; New York Central, 103¾; Erie, 50¾; do preferred, 73¾; Hudson River, 104; Michigan Central, 96; Michigan Southern, 84; Illinois Central, 93; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 88; Chicago & Rock Island, 106¾; Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, 91¾; Chicago & Alton, 110; do preferred, 118; Terre Haute, 12; do preferred, 32; Fort Wayne & Chicago, 91¾; Western Union Telegraph, 78; Ohio & Mississippi, 34¾; Illinois Central, 93; Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis, 101¾.

LONDON, January 16—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balances to-day was £100,000; gold on passage to the United States, £1,500,000; do of '67, 116; do '68, 116¾; New York Central, 96; Erie, 46; do preferred, 73.

PARIS, January 16.—Rentes 67 45c.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.—Wool firmer and market very active; extra clips, 47@48c; fine delaine, 46@47c; do do unwashed, 42@43c; Ohio, X and XX washed, 46@47c; do unwashed, 42@43c; combing, 50@52c; coarse do, 46@48c; fine unwashed western fleece, 38@40c; coarse do, 36@38c; Canada extra, 47@48c; do fine, 46@47c; do medium, 45@46c; do coarse, 42@43c; Colorado washed fleece, 40@42c; do unwashed fleece, 36@38c; extra and Merino pulled fleece, 50@52c; No 1 and superfine pulled extra, 46@48c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 16, 1874.

Trade in general merchandise, while it cannot be termed active, is about all that can reasonably be expected; it is true, the inquiry as a general thing, is mainly to supply immediate wants, but then there is a very fair business in the aggregate, and almost everything appears to be hardening in value.

APPLES—The market is reported quiet and unchanged, $2.50@3.50 ₱ brl. for common to fair, and $4@4.50 for prime to choice

APPLE BUTTER—$1 to 1.25 ₱ gallon.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¾@4c per ₱.

BEANS—$2@2.25 ₱ bu. hel

BUTTER—The supply of the finer grades continues light, unequal to the demand, and prices are still tending upward. We continue to quote prime to choice roll at 32@35.

COUNTRY LARD—32@35 ₱ ₱.

CHEESE—The demand for prime Ohio Factory is steadily increasing, and prices are strong and unchanged; we now quote Jobbing way at 16@17¾. We heard of a sale of 600 boxes, to the trade, at 16¾.

CRANBERRIES—In fair demand with regular sales at 10@12 ₱ brl., as to quality.

DRIED APPLES—Standard brands quoted at 11¾@12c by the car load, and 12@13c additional for smaller lots.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a continued good demand for Apples, and prices have gone still higher; sales at 8¾@9. Peaches, halves, steady and advancing; quoted at 12@13c; peeled, 18@20. Blackberries, less active, 9@9½.

DRESSED HOGS—6¾@7c per ₱.

EGGS—Market continues overstocked, and dull, but prices remain unchanged: fresh, 25 cts. packed, 15@20.

FLOUR—Market quiet, but prices are firm and fully sustained; we continue to quote spring wheat flours at $7.25@7.75, and winter wheat at $8.50@9.50. Rye Flour $4.50.

GRAIN—There is a very fair demand for Oats, and the market is firm but unchanged; $2@2.05 are the receipts are falling off again. Wheat is still quotable at $1.55@1.65 for red, and $1.70@1.75 for white, according to quality—the offerings continue very meagre, and there would be no difficulty in selling at quotations. Ear Corn is still tending upward; sales of 7 cars, and old 75@80, market is almost bare; may be quoted at 90@95 to-day. The demand, excepting for Venison, is rather better, but prices remain as last quoted.

GROCERIES—Trade is reported fair and improving, and as the country roads are in better condition, we look for an increased country demand; as regards prices there has been no recent important change in our markets, but the tendency continues upward.

SUGAR—Western Cut Loaf, 12¾; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾ to 11¾; Standard A, 9¾; B, 10¾; Ex. C, 10¼; Circle C, 10; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 22¾; good to prime, 19@20; fair, 18@20, Roasted 1 pound packages, 25c; loose, 21¾.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 52@53c; prime old, 48@50.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 39c; Sugar Drips, 36c; Amber, 30@35; lower grades, 25@30, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8c.

HAY—Baled is very generally reported dull—some dealers unable to sell are obliged to lower prices, however, are without quotable change. We continue to quote at $18@23 ₱ ton, as to quality.

HOMINY—Firm at $4.75@5 ₱ brl.

ONIONS—In very light supply, and prices are still tending upward; we advance our quotations to $2@3 ₱ brl.

POTATOES—We can report a steady demand, and regular sales at $1.2 @1.25 ₱ bushel in a jobbing way for prime Peach Blows.

POULTRY—Demand rather better, and market firmer. Dressed Turkeys, 16@18; Chickens, 10@13; Ducks, 14@15; Geese, 8@10.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, ₱ lb. 12¾. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, ₱ lb. 8¾. Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, 11¾c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef Tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 7¾. Bacon Sides, 8¾c. Bacon Short rib Sides, 8¾. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c. Mess Pork, $16.75 per barrel: Refined Lard (or sale, in tes, 10¾. Do, half bbls, 10¾c. Do, bbls, 11¾. Do, in 10 lb. pails, 12¾. Do in 5 lb. 11¾c pails, 12¾. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¾. Ham Sausage, 10.

RAGS—Quoted at 2¾@3¾.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is firm and tending upward; $1.60@1.90 per bushel.

TALLOW—Quoted at 6½@7.

WHISKY—Highwines firm and advancing; may be quoted at $1.03@1.05 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH IRON AND NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Jan. 16, 1874.

Trade in finished irons continues quite active, orders are still coming in freely, and the market is strong, although prices, since the date of our last review, have undergone no quotable change. Manufacturers state that if so disposed they could fill their books with orders for February and March delivery at present rates; both jobbers and consumers generally closed the year with little or no stock, and being pretty well satisfied that prices will go no lower, and that a further appreciation, in sympathy with the raw material, is not improbable, they are anxious to secure supplies for their spring and summer trade, for which, as already stated, they are willing to pay current rates. Our manufacturers, while they are prompt in supplying the immediate wants of customers, are not inclined to contract ahead unless on an advance from an ⅛ to ¼ on the above prevailing prices; they claim, taking present rates as a basis, that raw irons are higher relatively than the product, and, furthermore, it is thought that the former instead of becoming cheaper will go still higher. The Nail trade continues quiet, as it always is at this particular time, but there is an increase in inquiry, and as in the case of Rolled Iron, manufacturers would save no difficulty in filling their books with orders for forward delivery at revalling rates, but this they are refusing to do, being impressed with the belief that an early advance is inevitable. Quotations may be given on a basis of 60 days, usual time, for ten penny's.]

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅝ to 1 inch	1¾ and 1⅞ by ⅝ to ¾ inch
4c	4.10c
4½ to 6 by ⅝ to 1 inch	4.10c
4½ to 6 by 1¼ to 1½ inch	4.10c
4½ to 6 by 1¾ to 2 inch	4.10c
2 to 2¾ inch	4.10c
2 to 3¾ inch	4.10c
3 to 3¾ inch	4.10c
4 to 4¾ inch	4.10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	4.10c
⅞ to 1 inch	4.10c
1⅛ to 1½ inch	4.10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1¼ inch	3 10c
1⅜ to 2¾ inch	3 10c
2 to 3¾ inch	3 10c
3 to 4¾ inch	3 10c
⅜ to ¾ inch	3 10c
⅞ to 1 inch	3 10c
1⅛ to 1½ inch	3 10c

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	4 5-10c

NAIL RODS.

Nail rod	7 5-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	⅜ to 1⅜ by ¼ and ⅜ inch
4 5-10c	4 5-10c
1⅜ to 3½ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	⅜ to 1⅜ by ½ and ⅝ inch
4 60c	4 5-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

2 to 6 by 5-16 to ⅜ inch	1 10 to 1⅝ by 5-16 to ⅜ inch
5 10c	5 10c
1⅝ to 2⅜ by 5-16 to ⅜ inch	½ to ⅞ by 5-16 to ⅜ inch
5 10c	5 10c

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	4 5-10c
1¾ to 2 inch	⅝ inch
1⅜ to 1¾ inch	½ inch
1 to 1⅜ inch	⅜ inch
¾ to 1 inch	¼ inch

OVAL IRON.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	3 5-10c
½ to ¾ inch	⅜ inch
Fluted & Star Lightning Hoop	4 5-10c

TANK IRON.

3-16, ¼ and ⅝ inch	5 5-10c
Boiler plate	5 60c
Heads, not flanging	5 60c

Boiled.	
Heads, flanging	5 70c
Flow slabs	6 00c
Flow wings	6 40c

SHEET IRON.

	Refined.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	4 5-10c	7 00c	6 5-10c
No. 15 to 17	4 5-10c	7 00c	6 5-10c
No. 18 to 24	4 5-10c	7 5-10c	6 5-10c
No. 25 to 28	4 5-10c	7 5-10c	6 5-10c
27	4 5-10c	8 00c	7 00c
27	4 5-10c	8 00c	9 1-10c

All sheets over 26 in. wide 10c per lb extra.

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

1¼ by ¾, 7-16 and ½ inch	4 5-10c
1½ by ¾, 7-16 and ½ inch	4 5-10c
1¾, 1¼ and 2¼ and ½ inch	4 5-10c
1¾ by ¾ inch	4 60c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Flat bars and rounds and squares	1-10c
Light bands for tire	1-10c
Light bands and wagon box iron	5-10c
Hoops	5-10c

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 25
8d and 9d nails, fence and brads	4 75
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	4 75
4d and 5d nails	5 00
3d nails	6 50
2d nails	7 00

FINE HILLED. CLINCH.

3d	$7 25	Clinch nails	$6 00
3d	8 00	CUT SPIKES.	

CASING. 3 to 6 inch 4 50

BARREL.

¾ inch	5 25
⅞ inch	7 25
1 inch	6 75
1¼ inch	6 75
1½ inch	6 75
1¾ inch	6 75
2 inch	6 00

Tobacco Nails—Fifty cents per keg advance on common cut.

Casing Nails—Seventy-five cents per keg advance on common cut.

Finishing Nails, $1.25 advance from 4d to 40d.

1 in $10.00	1¼ in 60 00

Roofing Nails—Iron, twenty-five cents per keg advance on common cut. Heavier, 50 cents per lb advance on iron.

Tinned, 3 to 6 inch, per keg, $11 00

Cooper, all sizes	10 00
In 100 keg lots and upwards	90

Terms—Four keg lots per keg, sixty days. Two per cent allowed only in case invoices are paid for in ten days from date.

PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 16, 1874.

The pig iron trade has been rather more active this week, and prices are firm with, as will be seen, some sales of standard forge irons at $23@23.4 (mos; producers generally have been holding at these rates for some time, but it was only within the past week that they were able to effect sales at the advance. Foundry irons appear to be selling more freely, but there is no quotable change in prices. No. 1 $34@35, 4 mos; No. 2, $30@33. Charcoal irons continue quiet and nominally unchanged, and the same is true of Bloom.

Following sales were reported:

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

200 tons Gray Forge	30 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	30 00	4 mos
150 tons Gray Forge	30 10	4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

50 tons No. 1 Foundry	$35 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	34 80	cash
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	34 00	4 mos
200 tons Mottled Cold Short	28 25	4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

3 tons Close Gray	30 00	4 mos
100 tons No. 1 Foundry	35 00	4 mos
81 tons Foundry No. 2	34 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	28 83	cash
3 tons Close Gray Forge	31 00	4 mos
100 tons White and Mottled	28 00	4 mos
30 tons No. 1 Foundry	35 00	4 mos
3 0 tons Gray Forge	30 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	30 00	4 mos
3.0 tons Gray Forge	32 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	30 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	30 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	30 00	4 mos
250 tons Gray Forge	31 00	4 mos
250 tons Gray Forge	31 50	4 mos

CHARCOAL HANGING ROCK.

100 tons No. 2 Foundry	38 00	4 mos

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. M. LINDSEY, Agent.

Nimick & Co. m	36	J Reamer. m	3
Dilworth P & Co. m	2	J W Porter. m	1
Lloyd and R. p	2	Lewis B and D. m	9
Lovell, O and P. m	13		
Total			65

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. McKnight D & Co. o | 5 | Reese G & W. o | 1
Isabella F urnace. o | 10 | Caughey and H. o | 2
Shoenberger & Co. o | 15 | Zug & Co. o | 3
Rogers & Co. m | 1 | |
Reese G & Co. m | 1 | |
Total | | | 38

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD. Caughey and H. b | 1 | J Moorhead. m | 8
R W Ter. o | 4 | |
Total | | | 5

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R. Jones & L. m | 1 | Kloman C Bro. m | 9

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The river continues to recede steadily, with 6 feet 6 inches in channel. Weather continues cold: both rivers are putting out considerable ice, and navigation for the present, at least, is suspended.

There have been no arrivals from or departures for below since the date of our last report.

The Juniata for Cincinnati. Ironsides for New Orleans, and Messenger for St. Louis, are still making engagements, with the understanding, of course, that they will not attempt to go out until the weather moderates.

Commodore W. J. Kountz returned from Chicago yesterday, and Commodore Coulson and J. R. Dallas are expected to arrive to-day, if they did not reach here last night. We have heard nothing in regard to the transportation contract bids, which were to have been opened on Thursday.

The towboats Fred. Wilson, Samson and Grand Lake were compelled to lie up at New Cumberland.

The thermometer is reported as having been 5° degrees below zero at St. Paul on Wednesday last, 8 at Yankton, and 3 at Omaha.

The Memphis Avalanche says on Tuesday, save: "The steamboat Frank Forest was raised during flight before last, through the skill and labor of Mr. W. S. King, her chief engineer. After getting her afloat, she proceeded on her trip to this port, where she arrived shortly after noon. The expense of raising her is said by the accident will not be large, as it is believed that a side dock can be placed beneath the vessel, so that the break can be easily mended.

—Whatever plans Com. Davidson may entertain in relation to steamboat matters in the future, it is understood that his interests on shore will continue to be valuable and extensive. The St. Paul Press of the 10th, in an article on real estate matters, says: Commodore Davidson has been purchasing his plans for the erection of a magnificent business block on a site where all the palaces of Europe once held high carnival. It is announced that the new block is designed to be one of the most substantial in this city.

At the annual meeting of the St. Louis and Memphis Packet Company was held in St. Louis on Monday, and the following Board of Directors was elected for 1874: John A. Scudder, Gerard B. Allen, John P. Kaiser, W. D. Love and Wm. J. Lewis.

Capt. Trigg has sold a one half interest in the famous ferry boat Commodore Rollingpin, to John Vowells, at the rate of $1.8.0 for the whole boat.

—Gen. N. Ranney is about to establish himself at St. Louis as commissioner of Transportation for the Mississippi and tributaries, and Southwestern railways.

—Capt. Charles McQuoid has made a proposition to the City Council of St. Louis to discharge and run the harbor boat at that point for ten thousand dollars a year.

—The project is improving for the moving of steamers Fannie Tatem, Katie P. Kounts, &c., in the Arkansas.

—The Ashland, sunk in the Arkansas River lately, has been raised by the R. M. Dugan, and goes to Mound City for repairs.

—The government steamer Caffrey is about to be dismantled at Rock Island. The machinery is good, but the hull is worn out.

—Alex McConnell, clerk of the Arlington, is suffering from chills.

—The Paraguay, from New Orleans for Cincinnati, passed Vicksburg on the 14th.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND.
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyre, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,
BRASS COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC.
W. J. HAMMOND,
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RIVER PACKETS.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Weekly Packet
SATURDAY, Jan. 17—4 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
CITY OF AUGUSTA,
C. L. BRENNAN.....Commander
JOHN ATKINSON.....Clerk
Carrying through freights to Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FAIRMAN & CO.,
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
SATURDAY, January 17—4 P. M.
THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT
JOHN SIMMONS AND BARGES.
Will leave as announced above, or
For further information apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
GHRIST & MACKEY,
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For Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis.
SATURDAY, January 17—4 P. M.
THE FINE STEAMER
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Carrying freight to Memphis. New Orleans and Nashville.
For freight or pas sage, apply on board or to
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Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid,
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson
Beg to inform their friends, patients, and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their head office,
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Premature Decay," being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 907 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address
DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.
All orders will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. He Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.
For circulars, etc., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 7 P. M. Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M. oct7:tu,th

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.—Happy relief for young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.,—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. oct7:tu,th

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LATEST NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Senator Conkling to be the Next Nominee for Chief Justice.

Proceedings of the National Cheap Transportation Convention.

Vice President Wilson in Favor of Female Suffrage.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1874.

Senator Conkling and the Chief Justiceship.

Senator Conkling has gone to New York, his friends say to ascertain if a Republican can be elected to succeed him in the Senate if he accepts the Chief Justiceship, which they also say has been again offered him. New Yorkers circulate this as a well ascertained fact, though Senator Conkling has been heard to say since Cushing's defeat that he would not accept the Chief Justiceship under any circumstances.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1874.

The Mexican War Veterans.

A committee of the Mexican war veterans this morning resolved to visit their illustrious comrade and friend, President Grant, at the Executive Mansion, and inform him of their measures and invite his co operation.

A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, and the War Department will be asked for a copy of the muster rolls of the soldiers of the Mexican war.

At the close of the meeting session the veterans marched to the Methodist Church, where General Negley, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, delivered an address, and General Albert Pike recited a poem. The Marine and Fort McHenry bands furnished the music.

The Convention then took up the reports on water routes. The majority report resolves that some system of inland transportation to bring into freer intercourse the different sections of the country, is imperatively demanded to revive our foreign commerce and increase and develop our domestic trade, and that to effect this object the United States Government should improve the great rivers and lakes, which are natural channels of trade, and connect these by such a system of canals as will open free and uninterrupted outlets from the interior to the sea, means of inter-communication between the States themselves.

The minority report on the same subject suggests that the Convention propose to Congress such an enlargement of the Erie canal and the lake route as may be practicable, and the enlargement and extension of the Illinois and Michigan canal to the Mississippi river at Rock Island, together with the completion of the work on the Illinois river.

National Woman's Suffrage Convention.

In the National Woman's Suffrage Convention, to day, a Committee of seven was appointed to act in conjunction with the local association of the District of Columbia in the work to obtain give suffrage to the women of the District. Miss Anthony being chairman of the Committee. Miss Anthony then read a petition to Congress, which was endorsed by the Convention, asking to be relieved of the sentence of the Court for voting for Grant and Wilson at the late Presidential election.

A resolution was unanimously adopted calling for the impeachment of Judge Hunt, who sentenced Miss Anthony.

Vice President Wilson, who was in the hall, being called upon for a word of encouragement, rose and said: "I wish simply to say that I am under imperative orders to make no speeches on any subject. I will add, however, that twenty years ago I came to the conclusion that my wife, my mother, and my sisters were as much entitled to the right of suffrage as myself, and I have not changed my mind since." [Loud applause.]

The Conflict in Texas.

The Attorney General received the following dispatch to day from the United States Marshal at Austin, Texas, dated 15th inst.:

"The newly elected Governor, Coke, was inaugurated last night. Armed men are guarding the approaches to the offices and to the Capital. Other armed men have possession of the legislative hall. A conflict seems inevitable. A message from you may save us from disaster."

The Attorney General replied:

"He could only appeal to the parties to peaceably adjust their difficulties, if possible. Cannot some one negotiate a settlement? I have no power to interfere with State affairs, nor have any duty to perform in respect to the matter, except to use your moral influence."

Cheap Transportation Convention.

In the Cheap Transportation Convention, this morning, Mr. Haig, of Chicago, advocated national legislation for a narrow gauge railway from the East to the West.

Judge L. Cochran, of Georgia, followed, declaring that Congress had no such power.

The following principle is embodied in the report made to-day from the Railroad Committee: Railroads are highways, and railroad companies are common carriers; Congress should provide adequate penalties for violation of highway and common carrier liabilities in commerce between States, and the several State Legislatures should provide the case of commerce by rail within their respective jurisdictions.

Lands for the Mennonites.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands this morning had under consideration Senator Cameron's resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of granting the requests of Mennonites of Russia and Prussia to purchase from the Government a compact body of lands sufficiently large to afford homes for them in this country. They number between forty and fifty thousand souls. The Committee discussed the matter without coming to any conclusion.

Reducing Expenditures.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds have decided that it will be inexpedient to consider any new propositions for erecting Government buildings this year, and that work should be confined to those now in progress, which are strictly indispensable.

Nominations.

The President to-day nominated A. B. Underwood for Surveyor of Customs of the district of Boston and Charlestown, and the following postmasters: Wm. B. Mason, at Marietta, Ohio, and F. A. Douglas, at Houghton, Mich.

Postal Telegraph.

The Senate Committee on Postoffices and Postroads to day heard a continuation of the arguments of Wm. Orton and G. G. Hubbard, respectively opposing and advocating the postal telegraph bill.

The Chief Justiceship.

The Cabinet to day talked over several names that had been mentioned in connection with the Chief Justiceship. No important business was transacted.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $382,979,815.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, January 16.—River 31 feet 6 inches; falling. Arrived—R. W. Skillinger, Pittsburgh; Arlington, Memphis; Ed. Hobbs, Wheeling. Departed—Andes, Wheeling; Mollie Ebert, New Orleans; Ed. Hobbs, St. Louis.

Friday's *Gazette* says: The Enterprise puts up with an empty tow.....The Veteran No. 2 left up at 8 A. M. with five empty barges.....The J. S. Neal arrived yesterday with a miscellaneous tow, and was prepared to return up the river last evening. The following boats from Pittsburgh arrived yesterday with coal: Wheeling, the Dodge, Like E to No. 3, Mary Ann. The Wheeling returned to Pittsburgh....Business was moderately active yesterday. Prospect of ice in the Mississippi, and the low rates to New Orleans prevailing here, give an impetus to shipments. Rates for sailing boats for New Orleans yesterday at 23 cents per hundred, and whisky at 75 cents per barrel.....The Mollie Ebert, announced to leave for New Orleans yesterday, was compelled to lay over till to day to get her Custom House papers. The former owners of the boat had the papers away, and it was necessary to telegraph to Pittsburgh for a copy of the record, which will be received to-day. The following are the officers of the Ebbert, so far as we have been able to learn them: Captain, Frank Y. Batchelor; clerk, Charlie Kugler; second clerk, Thos. Rand; pilots Wash. Tenley and Chas. Seeds; engineer, N. Sherman; steward, Willie Scott.

Wharfage receipts for the week ending last evening, $296 55.

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 17.—Clear; mercury 14 to 24. River fallen 8 inches. Down—Arkansas 8-in, 3 a. m; Charmer, 5; Shannon, 6; Peytona, 10; Tarascon, 2 p. m; Mary Ament, 6. Up—Quickstep, 8; George Roberts, 9; Nick Longworth, 11 30; Red Chief, 2; Peytona, 3—generally with good trips. Business is active. The metal gauge shows 36 feet 6 inches above the low water of 1867.

ST LOUIS January 16.—The river is falling, and is still full of heavy ice, but the ferries continue to run with little difficulty. The channel in the gorge at Kenswick is still open, through which the ice pours with great velocity, and the danger of a closed harbor here is thereby greatly lessened. The weather is much milder.

LOUISVILLE, January 16.—River still falling rapidly, having declined four feet since 10 this morning. In the 24 hours ending at 6 P. M. At that hour there were 14 feet 3 inches in canal and 12 feet 3 inches in pass. Weather very cold, with mercury ranging from 8 to 24. Arrived—J. D. Parker Cincinnati. Departed—J. D. Parker, Memphis.

MEMPHIS TENN., January 16.—Clear; moderating; indications of snow. River rising slowly. Arrived—Eda, White river. Departed—Great Republic, New Orleans; Colorado and Bella of Memphis, St. Louis. The Paragon and Houston are hourly looked for from below.

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 16.—River fallen 2 feet in the last 24 hours, 31 feet on shoals. Weather clear and cold. Arrived—Ada Hellman, Padueah; Ella Hughes and R. P. Green, Upper Cumberland. Departed—Hellman, Paducah.

WHEELING, January 16.—During the snow storm on Wednesday evening, the steamer Swift, with a tow of coal for Cincinnati, struck a barge on the wing dam at Three Mile Island, barge lies in the channel near the lower end, and makes navigation very dangerous at that point.

CAIRO, ILL., January 16.—Departed—Pat Rogers, Memphis, 4 P. M. The Mississippi was frozen over last night back of the city. River risen 4 inches. Clear; mercury 24.

NEW ORLEANS, January 16.—Arrived—Sunbeam, Silver and City of Quincy, St. Louis. No departures. Raining; thermometer 40.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, January 16.—The steamships Samaria, from Boston, and Wisconsin, from New York, have arrived out.

HOME NEWS.

The Assault on Mrs. Caddy.

Mrs. Caddy who was so terribly injured by her husband, near Hodgin's coal works on the Monongahela river on Monday night last, is in a fair way of recovery. Her husband has been arrested and confined in jail at Monongahela city. He made no effort whatever to get away, and was in attendance upon his wife when arrested. Mrs. Caddy will not prosecute him, and when he was arrested, said she hoped he would soon get out, that he might return to her.

Ben. Franklin Insurance Company.

The statement of this solid and prosperous institution, published in our columns, is a bright and shining record of good and able management. The Ben. Franklin is proverbial for doing a strictly cautious and legitimate business, and for its exact promptitude and equity in its charging all its losses as soon as the same can be adjusted. The stockholders must look with pleasure on the ability which characterizes its management and the prosperity attending it. To Mr. George D. Riddle, its efficient, experienced, and courteous Secretary, the Ben. Franklin owes the major part of its lustre and creditable condition.

Wants a Fair Divide.

Yesterday Edward E. McCorkle filed a bill in equity in the Court of Common Pleas against Josiah Baker, Joseph McClelland, and Mary Jane his wife, Nancy Viola Ella Baker, minor child, and Josiah Baker, her guardian. Edward sets forth that his father died leaving a farm of seventeen acres in Indiana township to be divided between his three children—Edward, Mary Jane and Barbara Ellen. The girls subsequently married, and Viola Ella Baker is the offspring of one marriage. The mother died and the guardian of the child now claims a third interest in the estate for Viel, while equally divided between himself and the surviving daughter of his father—leaving Viola out of the account. The case has been set for a hearing at next term.

Ancient Order United Workmen.

The Grand Lodge Ancient Order United Workmen is convened in session yesterday morning. The revised constitution was adopted and referred to the Supreme Lodge for approval.

The new benefit insurance law was adopted, also subject to approval of the Supreme Lodge. The following are the Standing Committees as announced by the G. M. W.:

Returns and Credentials—Messrs. Czarnecki, Bell and Porter.

Appeals and Grievances—Messrs. Artuckle, Williams and Petrie.

Laws and Usages—Messrs. Walker, Lenhart and Dunn.

Printing and Supplies—Messrs. Phillips, Martin and Pratt.

At the afternoon session, none but private business was transacted, and the evening session was taken up with finishing the business, and adjourned to meet again at Franklin, on the second Tuesday in July, 1874.

Base Ingratitude.

About three weeks ago a Mrs. Christian, of Pottsville, and her daughter fell out on account of the daughter marrying against her mother's wishes. The estrangement grew stronger, till within a few days ago the neighbors heard rapping between the apartments of the mother and daughter, who live in a double house, divided only by a partition. Thinking it was some call for help, some of the neighbors visited the old lady, and were horrified to find her cooped up cold, down with the small pox in a room without fire and where there had been no fire for days before. The daughter was asked to assist her mother, but she absolutely refused, saying she would have nothing to do with her. As none could be got attend her, she was taken to the Alms House. From here she escaped on Wednesday while in a delerium, and rushed into a doctor's residence, where she went to the second story, alarming the family and saying she was poisoned. With difficulty she was again taken to the Alms House.

Hon. Wm. H. Sutton.

It will be seen by his professional card in another column that this gentleman has opened a land office at No. 89 Fifth avenue. Judge Sutton will bring to our bar a large and honorable professional experience. He is a native of Indiana county in this State was a student of law with Judge Shaler of this city in 1835—6, took his diploma at the law school of Transylvania University in Kentucky, in 1837. He settled in practice at Little Rock, Arkansas, where he attained great professional eminence, serving for some years as Circuit Judge with distinguished ability. He has served on the bench and at the bar in Arkansas for twenty-five years, maintaining the highest character for professional ability, moral integrity and social standing. The *Jefferson Republican* published at Pine Bluff, in an article deprecating the removal of Judge Sutton from that State, among other things says: "He leaves behind a splendid memorial of his judicial attainments, in his argument in the matter growing out of the will of the late Stark Washington. The argument occupied five hours in delivery, and was listened to with the most profound attention by Court, bar and spectators, and was pronounced one of the most brilliant forensic efforts ever delivered at this bar."

We have had access to high judicial testimony of the character and abilities of Judge Sutton and predict that he will take a very prominent place at our bar and also prove a welcome accession to our society.

"Monica, or the Village Blacksmith."

We have received a copy of a dramatization under the title of "Monica, or the Village Blacksmith," from the pen of Mr. Geo. Wardman, one of the editorial attaches of the *Leader*. The drama is an adaptation of a romance—the story of a man who was driven to drink by grief at the loss of his wife, and after a career of recklessness, suddenly deserted the village of his nativity, leaving his child to a stranger's care. After an absence of many years he returns loaded with riches, and in search of the little Monica whom he had deserted, and whom he finds through the medium of a song taught the child in youth and remembered by her through all the years of her helpless absence. The young girl thus restored to her parent is educated and becomes a leader in society, but memories of the friends—especially one friend—of earlier days cling to her, and lead at last to an hymeneal scene, in which her friend of other years played the part of groom.

The dramatization is in every way creditable to the literary skill of the author, and the comedy as arranged, possesses many merits that ought to make it attractive on the stage. Some of the scenes are quite effective, where the younger and pathetic passages of the would give fine play to a emotional artist and several fine tableaux add to its attractiveness.

Its faults are, perhaps, a little too fine literary caste to suit the present age of sensationalism, and second, its great length in some parts of the piece, but this latter is something that upon a stage presentation can be remedied, and the former would commend it—if not to universal favor—to the regard of the better class of theatre goers.

EQUITY'S ILL.

He Wants Damages for the Rebecca Street Sewer.

Commodore Kountz as President of the Manchester Railway has presented a pretty heavy bill of damages against Allegheny City, occasioned by the delay in repairing Rebecca street after it had been torn up for the laying of a water pipe. The street, it will be remembered, was in an impassible condition for some time, and there was considerable grumbling from residents along the thoroughfare, but the question of damages is another matter. It was claimed, and with a good show of reason, that at the time the delay was unavoidable. The amount of the bill could not be ascertained, but the figures are said to be large.

FIRE THIS MORNING.

A Woman Dangerously Burned.

This morning, shortly after midnight, an alarm of fire was struck from box 17, Grant and Webster streets. It seems that a woman who resides on Quin's court off High street, either went to bed smoking or leaving a lighted candle too near her bedside, and her clothing took fire. Her screams brought her assistance, but not before she was horribly burned about the hands, arms and neck and upper portion of her body, to such an extent that it is doubtful if she will recover. The alarm was brought in by the ringing of the gong, but the fire ceased before the engines arrived.

"A PRETTY KETTLE."

An Awkward Predicament—An Engine House Site Lost.

An interesting state of affairs in connection with the ownership of the present site of the Columbia Engine House, Allegheny, has just been developed. The city has purchased a lot and is building a new house thereon. It is supposed at the time the purchase was made, that the old site and house could be sold and the proceeds applied in payment for the new, as far as the amount would go. It now appears that there has been a slight mistake. It is said that the property, fronting on Diamond alley and Anderson streets, was a part of the Gray estate, and was only given to the city as a site for an engine house, with the provision that when abandoned for that purpose it was to go back to the heirs of the estate. This is the situation at present and a lawsuit is in the prospect—as the city will not readily give up that from which it expected to realize a large part of the expense of the new site and building.

THREE FATALITIES.

Killed by an Embankment—Fatal "Horse-back" Accident—Child Burned to Death by the Explosion of a Lamp.

Last evening Coroner McCallin held an inquest on the body of William Costagon, who was killed on Fifth avenue extension, near Shady Lane, by the caving in of an embankment, about four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The dirt caved in on him and buried him, breaking his neck, which caused instant death. He had only started to work for the contractors, Messrs. Burton & Kinney the morning of the accident. Deceased was a single man. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

KILLED IN A COAL MINE.

Yesterday morning the Coroner held an inquest on the body of John Weitzel, who was killed in Bell-Gray's coal pit, Thirty-third ward, Temperanceville. The deceased was in the act of loading a car, when an immense mass of slate fell down upon his back, knocking him against the car, and injuring him so severely, that he died a short time after. Deceased was married, and aged 35 years of age. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

KILLED BY A LAMP EXPLOSION.

On Thursday evening a little three year old child of Mr. William Junkin, residing in the Thirteenth Ward, was so terribly burned by the explosion of a lamp, that she died on yesterday morning. A sister of deceased's was also badly burned in trying to extinguish the burning clothing of the child.

AN ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENT.

The Latest Advance Among Pittsburgh's Business Houses—Two Ornate and Commodious New Buildings—The Enterprise of an Old Citizen Exemplified—A Brace of the Finest Specimens of Architecture In the City—Some of the Beauties of the New Buildings Noted.

One of the most noticeable facts in connection with the prosperity of our goodly smoke-begrimmed city, is the increased attention which has been paid, particularly within the past few years, to the city's architectural improvement, —an attention which has given us, in private dwellings and business houses, recently, some of the finest specimens of architecture that can be found in the land. It seems as if the increase in wealth of which the Iron City has had such a large share within the last decade, has developed a higher taste in the matter of architectural adornment, and in connection therewith an emulation for excellence has been created among those who have the means, and who find the greatest security for their funds, in the improvement of their properties. It is to this commendable spirit of rivalry that our city is so largely indebted for its recent architectural advancement and from the same source there is doubtless much yet to come.

A HANDSOME BLOCK.

The very latest outcome of this progressive emulation, and which has already been noted and complimented generally, is the erection of the block of buildings on what is known as the Round Church lot—the triangular space enclosed by Liberty and Wood streets, and Sixth avenue. During the summer and fall of the past year, the artizans have been at work, and although their labors have not yet been completed, enough has been done to show the grandeur and of the elegance of design, and the beauty of architecture, which will, hereafter, make the block to be numbered among the most substantial, as well as the most highly ornamental specimens of buildings of which our city can boast.

A representative of this paper, whose attention had been frequently attracted to the completeness of the work and who had become interested in the carrying out of the architect's designs as daily progress was noted, embraced an opportunity yesterday to make a closer inspection of the main buildings in the block,—those owned by Mr. John Floyd—and to examination of the interior, was convinced that the external appearance was not in any measure out of harmony with that which was the rule inside.

The buildings as yet, it has been said, can hardly be seen to great advantage as the artizans are still busily engaged, but enough can be seen to give a fair idea of what will be their character when the last finishing touches are put upon them. Mr. Floyd's share in the block consists of a brace of houses, which front on Sixth and Wood and run directly through to Liberty street. These houses have a very symmetrical and massive

SEMI CIRCULAR FRONTAGE

which extends to the roof and is surmounted with a dome of appropriate design. The external appearance of this front is very fine be-cause of the detailed work which the architect in securing a perfect harmony of parts in every particular. The front is of iron in the composite style of architecture. Commencing at the base, the columns running up each side of the structure, are very heavy and plain, but as they ascend, a little ornamentation is added and they are made to taper off somewhat by which means there is an air of lightness and grace given to the outside which the strength of the front—because of the relief of the heavy weight from the base—is thereby greatly increased. This is a feature in iron column work in fronts, that has not yet been elsewhere adopted in the city but its advantages both in point of strength and beauty are so manifest, that it will be hard to tell when our builders will use any other style hereafter. The appearance of the fronts is still further enhanced by heavy cornices, with four feet projection, in consonance with the other iron work, and in which a very agreeable perspective is obtained from the first floor to the roof—each story having its cornice—and the dome being surmounted with a handsome clock or bell tower, graceful in design, and forming a fitting and neat complement to the massive work underneath. The frontage of the houses has a semi circular sweep forty two feet between the columns, and stands out in bold and noble relief from what otherwise would be but a dead wall. The front directly faces the angle of the triangle formed by Sixth avenue and Wood street, and thus entrance to the block is gained from both the avenue and to the other from Wood street. The first floors are elevated several feet above the street grade, and the entrances are reached by a broad flight of iron stairway which have clear sweep of twenty feet, and take in all the space in front of the houses, and form a fine piece of a design that has to counterpart in the city.

The two houses internally are exactly alike both as to arrangement and finish. Entering from the street, access is gained through arched doorways to the

THE FIRST FLOOR

which is occupied with the one room in each house extending sixty-four feet, the entire length of the buildings. These rooms have two entrances each,—one from Liber y street and the other through the main doorways under the dome. They are both provided with large fire and burglar proof safes made according to the latest improved patterns. They are commodious enough to afford accommodation for almost any branch of business, being sixty four feet in the clear in length. All the woodwork is back length, twenty in width, and sixteen feet in walnut, finished with oil. The walls and ceilings are latthed with the patent wire lathes, which binds the plastering into one solid mass and renders the walls nearly fire proof as it is possible to make them. Arrangements have been made to heat the entire building with steam, but provision has also been otherwise made, and each of the rooms on the lower floors contain fire places, which, if preferred, can be used in place of the steam heating apparatus in those rooms.

Connected with every room also there are water closets, wash rooms, wardrobes, &c., &c., the most perfect care having been taken to secure everything that would increase the comfort of the tenant.

To guard against bursting and to render the water purer also, a composite metal pipe has been substituted for lead pipes—an improvement that has not been introduced thus far into any but one large public building in this vicinity.

Throughout the building there are marble mantels where ever mantels are introduced.

The glass used for the windows in the semi-circular front and dome has been imported direct from France and that for the dome has been curved at the manufactory to suit the curve of the sash. When the dome is finished the effect from the street will be very grand.

On the Liberty street side of the houses, massive columns run up on either side of the entrances clear to the roof where there is a fancy railing and cornice projecting above the roof. The appearance of this front is to be further enhanced by the construction of a balcony cut over the entrances which will be for the use of the occupants of the second floors. A figure also is to be placed in the facade of the cornice on the roof on this side.

The basement stories have, also, come in for a share of attention; and have been fitted up suitable for offices, with fire and burglar proof safes and, being well lighted from the streets, all around, and having entrances from either street, they will be found especially attractive for those who wish offices in the business part of the city. This basement is reached by iron stairways, and the area around it, by which light is admitted, is enclosed by a fancy iron balustrade, of a new pattern, never before seen in this city. The iron work of the stairs, both inside and outside of the building, is of an entirely new design, and very ornamental as well as substantial. In short, everywhere there is evidence that the greatest care has been exercised to reach perfection, and through the liberality of the owners, and the care given to every detail of the architect as master builder, Mr. W. J McMasters, the objectaimed at has been attained in an unusual degree.

THE OWNER—REMINISCENCES.

From this brief sketch of the buildings, some idea of them may be obtained, and to think the reader will not deem it an exaggerated estimate to place them among the finest houses in Western Pennsylvania. Certainly, if the description has not been brought correctly, a visit and inspection of the buildings would; for they have been erected by one of our oldest and most enterprising citizens, to whose progressive business spirit they will hereafter be an enduring monument. Mr. Floyd in the construction of these houses had more in view than the mere erection of handsome edifices for with him the work was associated with some of the pleasantest memories of his long and busy life." In 1835—after a three years experience in mercantile life in Union, near the present town of Franklin—Mr. Floyd came to Pittsburgh and settled in the wholesale grocery business in a store upon the identical spot where he has now in his elder days, the pleasure of seeing his merchant palaces rise. For thirty-three years he continued in trade in that site, purchasing both the lots and enlarging his establishment to meet the wants of a trade that made him take rank among the foremost merchants of the Iron City. By a course of strict business integrity, by fair dealings in every transaction, and by a careful attention to business, he maintained his friendly relations with an army of customers, until when advancing years lead him to seek a measure of repose in another branch of business, he was called upon to part with a host of business friends, that could hardly be numbered. After retiring from the grocery business, Mr. Floyd next turned his attention to banking, identifying himself with the American Bank. As President of this institution, he has exercised the same business principles that won him success elsewhere, and which have given in financial circles, a high and honored name. Yet though retired from his old pursuit, the memories of earlier days were always fresh with him and acted as an inducement at last to the expenditure of a part of his gains, in the erection of the two houses, of which a description has been attempted. And thus while following up these reminiscences of other day, he has none the less exhibited that progressive spirit for which he has always been held in high esteem, and has added to the architectural ornaments of our city that will be a standard in the years of the future, as a memorial of his enterprise, and of his progressive public spirit.

THE SOUTH SIDE POSTOFFICES.

Application for Free Delivery of Mail Matter—The Postmaster General Refuses It—Indignation Meeting to be Held.

As our readers are aware efforts have been making for some time past to have the postoffices of Temperanceville, Buchanan and Ormsby, on the South Side, abolished, and the system of delivery by letter carriers extended to those districts. In response to the application for such change Postmaster Negley has received the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12, 1874.

To Col. E. C. Negley, P. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.:

SIR: Yours of the 1st inst. is received. I am instructed by the Postmaster General to decline your application for the extension of the free delivery service to the offices of Buchanan, Ormsby and Temperanceville, and for allowance and increased pay for letter carriers, as in the judgment of the department the appropriation for this service will be exceeded. No further increase of carrier's pay will be made during the present fiscal year.

Very respectfully,

J. W. MARSHALL,
First Asst. P. M. General.

This letter when it was received was handed to Mr. John Adams, member of Council from the Twenty ninth ward, and we understood from him that the residents of the three villages men of the South Side are very much dissatisfied with its contents. A strong communication regarding the matter has been sent to General Negley, and arrangements are being made to hold an indignation meeting next week in the South Side City Hall. The following is what the week's *Herald* has to say about the matter: "The people are getting tired of waiting for the letter carriers in this part of the city. They know somebody is to blame. The fault is, that we are wronged in the most shameless manner. We would soon have mail carriers if those who handle the red tape would will it. But they don't will it, nor won't until the people raise a little storm. We are told something will be done before long, and that the delay is in consequence of an attempt at retrenchment. Retrenchment is all very well, but in our case it means simply robbing us of just dues. The question is, are we entitled to letter carriers? Yes, we are. Then the act of debarring us from having them is not retrenchment, it is keeping our righteous appropriations from us, probably to pay somebody else. An influential citizen has suggested to us that if the carriers are not forthcoming by February 1st, that a general indignation meeting be held, and appoint an active and influential committee to go to Washington and look after our rights."

ELECTING OFFICERS.

Session of the Allegheny Poor Board—City Physician and Steward Chosen—Quite a Time in Counts.

The Board of Poor Directors of Allegheny city held a long and, from what our reporter could see, interesting session last night. The public might know all about it if the newspaper representatives had been admitted, but they were not, and had to be content with standing outside and looking through the window, and afterward taking such meagre information as it was deemed proper to serve out. The Board organized by electing Colonel George Gerst, President, and John Dean, Esq., Secretary. Mr. R. D. McGonnigle, who has acted so acceptably as agent for several years was unanimously re elected. The contest for City Physician developed considerable opposition and a large degree of interest was manifested by outsiders in the result. The candidates were Dr. Easton, Dr. P. W. Herron, Dr. Redlick of Sharpsburg, Dr. B. B. Smith and Dr. Kroesen. On the fourth ballot Dr. Smith, who has served for some time, was re elected. Our inability to give the votes is owing to the fact that in some unaccountable and mysterious manner the tally sheet disappeared, and could nowhere be found. After this matter was disposed of the question of the steward ship of the Farm came up. The candidates for this position were Messrs. D. D Johnson, R. T. White, T. N. McKeney, R. J. Ralbshouse and Wm. Patterson. On the first ballot, Mr. John son, who is the present occupant, was re elected. A sub committee was appointed to prepare by-laws for the Board and rules and regulations for the government of the alms house, also to ascertain if an office can be secured in the addition that is being made to City Hall, the heating arrangements in the lock-up have been very seriously interfered with, and the large amount of cold air that manages to get in these cold nights does not add materially to the comfort of such prisoners as may be unfortunate enough to suffer incarceration there, and the committee, after paying a visit to that subterranean appartment, appointed a sub committee to confer with the City Property Committee with a view of having a temporary partition erected until the alterations in the building are completed. Stoves can then be put up and the cells made comfortable.

PERSONAL.

***Robert Burns' birthday occurs on the 25th of this month.

***Charley Duff will hold the reins over the Police Committee for another year.

***The name of Mr. Robert Liddell is being whispered around as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of this city.

***Councilman Heagy, of Allegheny Councils, presides with serenity over the deliberations of the Police Committee.

***Robert McGonnigle was last night unanimously re-elected Secretary of the Board of Poor Directors of Allegheny city.

***Mr. D. T. Johnston, the re-elected Steward of the Allegheny Poor House, has looked after the temporary welfare of the city poor for the last decade.

***Postmaster General Creswell ought to visit this city and make a personal examination into the necessities of the South Side for the free delivery system.

***Health Officer Crosby Gray says that those who desire to be married secretly and escape registration go to Allegheny city and have the knot tied there.

***Mr. John Shipton, of Select Council, although absent in Europe was yesterday remembered by an election to the chairmanship of the Gas Committee.

***Dr. B. B. Smith, of Allegheny, will continue to care for the sick at the Allegheny Poor House. His re-elected last night after a pretty warm fight.

***Messrs. R. H. Negley, C. B. Seeley, Wm. Hoevelier, Samuel Garrison and Samuel McMahon were elected Commissioners on Thursday for the extension of Butler street.

***Thomas Scandrett, Esq., who represented the First ward in the Allegheny Poor Board has thrown up his position, and Mr. John F. Neeley has been elected to fill the vacancy.

***Mr. Charles J. Doebler, formerly of this city, but now connected with the book establishment of Evans, Van Epps & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, returns to that place to day, having been here on a brief visit to his friends.

***The Mr. R. T. White, whose name was considered last night in connection with the stewardship of the Allegheny Poor Farm, is not the gentleman of the same name who officiates as clerk for Select Council of our sister city.

***Mr. Charles H. Gill, traveling agent of Messrs L. & J. W. Feuchtwanger, of 95 Cedar street, New York, dealers in chemicals, has been in the city the past two days looking up business for his firm. Mr. Gill is young, firm and enterprising, and is a gentleman who will do credit to any concern which he may represent.

***Superintendent Gilson was engaged yesterday in removing the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in Allegheny, from the building corner Stockton avenue and Federal street, to the Western Penn. Railroad Depot. The new quarters will be found vastly more convenient for business men and the public generally.

How We Cured Our Wife.

Our other half, like all others formed from the rib, used to be a little crooked, and especially so when she got hold of a broom that would fail to pieces after a few sweepings. But having heard that the Mardoff broom would last a life-time almost, we procured a half dozen, and since then have enjoyed all the comforts of "Eden's rosy bowers." It is wonderful the change that a Mardoff broom will work in a household. They are worth their weight in gold in promoting the peace and comfort of a family. And to those who have scolding wives, we advise the recipe of a Mardoff for their cure. Try them once, and you will never use any other kind. Ask your grocer for one.

A Good Wagon Manufactory.

Located within the shadow of the Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny City, is the extensive wagon manufactury of C. Coleman & Son, which has gained such an excellent reputation for honest and durable workmanship. And to prove that the people appreciate an honest wagon, let us state that a few days ago we were in a section of the country about thirty miles from the city, and having noticed the brand of C. Coleman & Son, we made it a point to look at a wagon when it passed, and we are sure that one half the wagons we saw in that locality were manufactured by this firm. Honesty is the best policy even in this as in all others.

Good and Fashionable.

Mr. M. T. Heckert is still in the front rank with an excellent assortment of cloths for suits. And his suits are made to measure in the highest style of art, being neatly, fashionably and substantially made. To secure complete satisfaction in every respect, patronize No. 47 North Diamond, Allegheny. A full stock of furnishing goods of all grades are offered at very reasonable figures. Good underwear, very low in price.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

THE Rev. Percival Beckett has resigned the rectorship of St. Luke's Episcopal parish, and accepted that of St. Paul's, Columbia, Pa.

REV. JOS. HORNER, D. D., will preach in Bellefield Presbyterian Church to-morrow at half-past 10, A. M. Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D. same day at 7 P. M.

THE Methodist *Recorder* thinks the salary grab at Washington was getting to be about as much of an imposition as the original salary grab itself.

RT. REV. BISHOP KERFOOT, of Pittsburgh, will administer the apostolic rite of confirmation in Trinity Episcopal church, Washington, Pa., on Thursday evening.

THE Evangelical Lutheran church, at Kittanning, Rev. D. S. Diefenbacher pastor, has been increased by the addition of forty-three new members since the present pastor took charge.

BINGHAM street M. E. church, South Side, Rev. L. McGuire pastor, during a revival which is yet in progress, has received twenty-six accessions to its membership, and the interest is still unabated.

REV. J. J. WILSON, D.D., of the Western Theological Seminary, lectures to-morrow afternoon at half-past three o'clock, at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. The public generally are invited to attend.

A SERIES of week night meetings were held in Emory M. E. church, East Liberty, Rev. Dr. Davidson pastor, last week, in which the pastor was assisted by the ministers of the other denominations in the vicinity.

A MEETING will be held in the Wylie avenue U. P. church, Pittsburgh, Rev. W. H. Knox, pastor, Friday evening the 23d, inst., at 7½ o'clock. Revs. Sloan, Wilson, McAllister and others are expected as speakers.

REV. C. O. WYCOFF was installed as pastor of the church of Bethel, Presbytery of Pittsburgh, December 12, 1873. Rev. C. G. Braddock presided, preached the sermon, and delivered the charge to the pastor; Rev. W. W. McKinney delivered the charge to the congregation.

THE Evangelical Lutheran church of St. Peter's, Troy Hill, will be dedicated on the 25th inst. English service at 10 A. M. by Rev. J. K. Methorn, of Pittsburgh. German service at 2 P. M. by Rev. Father Reechert, of Kittanning. Evening service in English by Rev. J. K. Methorn.

THE Sixth Anniversary of the Women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will be held in the Third Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, to-morrow evening. Miss Sarah Smiley, the celebrated Quakeress, will deliver the address and the annual report will be presented.

THE Presbyterian *Banner* and the *United Presbyterian*, still continue their reviews of Dr. Prestley's sermon under the head of "Synod Church Courts." The subject would be intensely interesting, if it wasn't getting to be like Mark Twain's continued diet of bozas—"a little monotonous."

REV. NEWMAN HALL has gone back to London. It is announced, at his farewell meeting in New York, that all the funds necessary for the completion of the Lincoln monument in London had been raised. Its costs is £8,000, of which £3,500 had been raised in this country, and the remainder in London. He was the chief mover in the enterprise.

THE *Presbyterian* makes a good point for church circulation when it says: "We do not consider ourselves sectarian in a narrow sense of the word; but our convictions are strong, that so long as any church considers that it has a right to exist as a separate body, so long is it under the highest obligation to instruct and train its children in its own principles."

THE opening exercises of the Eighth U. P. church, corner of Van Braam and Locust streets, will be held to morrow. The morning sermon will be preached by Rev. D. R. Kerr, D. D. The afternoon sermon will be given by Rev. J. J. Reid—services commencing at 3 o'clock. The evening sermon will be preached by Rev. E. T. Jeffers, D. D. President of the Westminster College—services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

AN M. E. Church, costing $7,000.00, was consecrated last Sabbath at Dale City, on the Connellsville Railroad. A handsome surplus over *the entire indebtedness* was secured on the occasion. The pastor, Rev. S. Davis, was assisted by Rev. S. V. Leach, of Cumberland. The first service was a New Year Love-Feast, followed by preaching. A Sunday School Jubilee took place in the afternoon, and was succeeded by a Sacramental service. At night the building was again densely crowded to hear a discourse from Rev. Mr. Leach. The main auditorium is yet to be completed. The new church is the largest and handsomest in the vicinity.

INTERESTING services next Sabbath. The main auditorium room of the Eighth U. P. church, Rev. John S. Sands pastor, corner of Van Braam and Locust streets, will be opened on next Sabbath, with the following dedicatory services: Sermon in the morning at half past ten o'clock, by Rev. D. R. Kerr, D. D., editor of the *United Presbyterian*. Sermon at three o'clock P. M. by the Rev. W. J. Reid, and in the evening at half past seven o'clock by Rev. E. T. Jeffries, D. D., President of Westminster College. The pastor and people have labored earnestly, and are deserving of success. Three services on Sabbath will be interesting, and will no doubt be largely attended.

RT. REV. BISHOP KERFOOT has addressed a pastoral letter to the clergy and congregations of his Diocese, in behalf of Missions. He urges prompt liberality in the contributions. He says that the Diocese has paid its way through seven months of the Diocesan year, but that $1,000 are needed at once, and that $2,500 more will be needed to make good their promises to the Board of Missions, while men can be secured to fill places vacant now, an additional $500 will be required. He says only ten of the congregations have thus far failed to contribute, and he cannot excuse them, though they are poor. The Diocese has 18 Missionaries, supplying 42 Missions regularly, in 24 counties. He says thus far the Missions have generally made fair offerings. Twenty five (25) congregations (Parochial and Missionary) have made but one (1) off